

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTYWORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM,

LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday MAY 4th 1842.

Vol. 4-No. 29.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he will open a

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

in the borough of Lewistown Mifflin county Pa., on the first of April 1842, next door to Jacob Muthersbaugh, in the new Brick Building lately occupied by John Kenney & Co., as a dry good store, the house is large and pleasantly situated in the most business part of the town.

His TABLE shall at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford.

His STABLE will be attended by careful hostlers.

All baggage will be conveyed to and from the canal free of charge.

Gentlemen travelling with their families can be accommodated with private rooms, &c.

The subscriber having made arrangements with a LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT, horses and carriages will be furnished to strangers at all times, and on reasonable terms. From his experience, and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN L. PORTER.

N. B. A number of BOARDERS will be taken by the day, week or year.

February 15, 1842.

Lewistown Academy.

This institution has been in successful operation for some time past; and the trustees feel confident in recommending it as worthy of the patronage of the public. The

male department will be continued under the care of David Wilson, A. M., an experienced and popular teacher, and no efforts will be spared to render it equal in its advantages to any similar institution in the State. Thorough instruction will be combined with a due regard to the moral and religious culture of the pupils, so that the improvement of their morals may keep pace with that of their intellectual faculties.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 24 weeks each. The summer session to commence on the 2d Monday of April; and the winter session on the first Monday of November. The principal vacation to occur in the middle of the summer session.

Terms.

For instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, (per session,) \$6 00

Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, &c. 8 00

Greek and Latin Languages, 10 00

The different branches of mathematics 8 00

No extra charges whatever.

The price of Boarding in respectable families varies from \$1 50 to \$2 per week.

The Trustees of the institution, while they can recommend it to the friends of Education, would solicit for it the patronage of those who wish to prosecute a first rate English Education, or a course of study preparatory for college.

JOSEPH B. ARD, President.

Lewistown March 15, 1842

Temperance House,

MARKET STREET, LEWISTOWN, PENNA.

(Late Greer's Pa. Hotel.)

The subscriber will open a TEMPERANCE HOUSE, at the above named place on the 1st day of April next, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the friends of Temperance.

The House is pleasantly situated, in the most business part of the Borough, a few doors from the Bank, and was built expressly for the purpose. It will be handsomely furnished with every requisite to accommodate those who may call.

There is extensive stabling attached to the premises, which will be under the care of temperate and trustworthy hostlers. A hydrant for water flows in the yard.

READING ROOM will be connected with the establishment.

MARY ANN ELLIOTT.

Lewistown March 2, 1842.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between James Cooper and McDonald in the mercantile business in the borough of McVeytown, this day has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make settlement to either of the subscribers without delay or their accounts will be left with a proper officer for collection.

JAMES COOPER.

JAMES McDONALD.

McVeytown, March 23, 1842.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Woolen Manufactory in Union Township, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. All persons owing themselves indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands, will please present them for settlement.

ALEXANDER GIBBONY.

WILLIAM SHAFER.

The Woolen Factory will in future be conducted on by the subscribers who respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

ALEXR. GIBBONEY & SONS.

Union Tp. April 4, 1842.

Estate of George Marks dec'd.

The subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the Estate of said dec'd. late of Armagh tp., hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate that they are desired to make payment to the subscribers, on or before the 10th day of May next, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

Christian Marks,

Jacob Marks,

Wm B Johnston, Adm'rs.

Armagh tp. April 5, 1842

The Estate of Crawford Kyle,

late of Brown Township Mifflin co, dec'd.

The subscribers having obtained Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Crawford Kyle dec'd. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate that they are hereby requested to make payment to Joseph Kyle Jr. one of the executors of the said dec'd. at his residence in Brown township aforesaid or Ephraim Banks at his residence in the Borough of Lewistown in the county aforesaid, and all persons having demands against said Estate are requested to present them to either of the said Executors rightly authenticated for settlement without delay.

Joseph Kyle Jr., Ex'rs.

Ephraim Banks, Ex'rs.

March 22, 1842.

Lewistown Academy.

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, would respectfully inform the public that the next term of the

Female Department

will commence on the second Monday of April next under the care of

MISS M. A. TISDALE.

TERMS.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arith.,

made per quarter of 12 weeks, \$2 50

Do with Grammar and Geography, 3 50

Natural Philosophy, 1 00 extra

History and Composition, 1 00

Natural Philosophy, 1 00

Botany, 2 00

Chemistry, Geometry, 2 00

Extra for the following Branches.

Music, and Drawing, each \$10 00

Embroidery, 2 00

Application for admission can be made to Miss Tisdale, or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Lewistown March 8th 1842.

J. HANADEN,

FORWARDING

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT

Vine street Wharf Schuylkill, Philadelphia.

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he continues at his old stand, where he will be ready at all times to transact business on the most advantageous terms by reducing his charges to the lowest scale.

The Union Canal Company & the Schuylkill Navigation Company have put the whole line into complete order and made such reductions on their tolls as will give the route by the Union Canal the decided advantage both in safety and cheapness to the shippers of produce and merchandise.

Philadelphia March 4, 1842.

Estate of Solomon Peacht dec'd.

The subscriber having obtained Letters Administrative upon the estate of said dec'd. late of Oliver township, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscriber residing in said township Mifflin county, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

WILLIAM A. PEACHT, Adm'r.

Oliver tp. April 20, 1842.

PUMPS, PUMPS

The subscriber respectfully inform the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity that he is now prepared to put down pumps for raising water for supplying cities, Villages and Factories for drawing water wells, cisterns and springs into houses for deep wells and any other purpose for which a pump can be used, made to order of any size required, warranted to throw more water with the same power, more easily kept in order, and less expensive than any other kind, these pumps are of Iron or Brass, are of great strength and superior to any other in consequence of their constructions being such that a mechanic is not required to keep them in order and they may be so placed as not to be liable to frost. Lead and Iron pipes laid to convey water from springs to farm houses, water closets &c.

Garden Engines made to order.

THOMAS E. SMITH, Plumber,

Mr. Thos. E. Smith has put down a pump for me at my farm in Derry township which is highly satisfactory to me, and having full confidence in Mr. Smith's capacity as a Plumber I can confidently recommend him to all persons having work in his line of business.

JAMES BURNS.

Lewistown March 10th 1842.

We the undersigned have examined the pump lately put down for James Burns Esq. and believe it to be an excellent piece of workmanship, and that it will answer well the use for which it was put down.

D. R. Reynolds,

Adam Greer,

Chas. Stratford,

Joshua Morrison,

T. Stewart,

S.S. Jones,

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTYWORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year. All letters or communications wishing attention must be addressed POST PAID.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Atlas.

The Mysterious Marriage.

BY F. WEST.

In all ages, poets have loved to take for their noblest theme, woman. In the Beggar's Opera we learn—"his woman seduced all mankind." We suppose that poets have been seduced—for if admiring, loving, and worshipping the sex, be a proof of the fact, then poets have been, time out of mind seduced in the most extensive manner.

Mary Morrison was born a seducer; she seduced the love of her parents—that would be no great wonder, if she had not had sisters older and younger than herself; but the fact is, although they would not confess it, they loved her dearer than them all. Perhaps it was on account of her surpassing beauty; perhaps that she was the point of attraction of all visitors; perhaps that her free, wild, joyous nature, and loving heart, made her the heroine of her domestic hearth, and distanced all the competitors in her family circle.

The merry and joyous heart that was the charm of her infancy expanded in her youth and was in full maturity as she approached the age of womanhood. Those who did not understand her, called her a romp, a wild girl. Some sneered at her laughing and sunny conduct, and kindly prophesied that the fair morning of her life would be clouded before she reached the meridian of her existence.

It is not to be supposed that the charm of her merry heart, and the unbounded affection of her guileless nature, which drew alike infancy and old age to the young sores, and made them love her, should not have exercised its spell upon those swains who ever flutter round the bright flame of beauty. Many and many a bewitched youth strove by the most delicate and persevering attention, to win the young goddess. But free as air, as though she had defied the powers of Cupid, she suffered none to conceive that they were capable of seducing her affections, or of causing her heart a moment's uneasiness.

Among the many youths who offered up the incense of adoration to the fair young creature, was Percival Steinfort. At first he thought, seeing her surrounded by a host of admirers, that she was a flirt. As his heart became more and more entangled in the witchery that enslaved him, he wished that she were of a coquettish nature, in order that he might disfranchise himself from a passion that he felt was the main spring of his very existence, but which he feared would never be returned.

It was the day after he had passed an evening with her at a ball, at which he had been deeply pained that she had not favored him with even a passing smile, that he directed his steps to the residence of his friend Mr. Henry Egerton.

"Why, what can be the matter, Richard?" exclaimed Henry as his friend entered; "what a woe begone countenance! You look as miserable as though you had been to a funeral, or had heard that your father's cashier had absconded with all his ready money."

Leaving the lover to sigh and pause, and sigh and pause again bore unbearably himself, we must here give our readers an item of information respecting this Mr. Henry Egerton.

He was a young man who, had seen three revolving suns pass over his head since he had written himself down—Benedict, the married man. He was of a gay, hilarious temperament; his wife of a taciturn nature. She was a friend of the Morrises, and introduced Henry after her marriage. The family were henceforth very familiar. We will now proceed with the narrative.

"There is a deeper woe at my heart than the solemnity of a funeral could give, or the loss of all that I possess."

"What is it? Out with it man."

"I came for that purpose; I came to implore your friendly assistance."

"With all my heart. As far as I can serve you, command me now and ever."

"Our friend Mary Morrison—I love her fondly, fervently, devotedly."

"And are anxious to make her your wife?"

"It would make me blest forever."

"Perhaps not. Have you thought of the difference of your natures. She is light and joyous as a thing of air, and you—"

"As reserved as though I had passed my life in a hermitage, and had no affinity with my fellow beings in general, least of all with her who is the flame I, her Gheber, worship. There are few who know me like yourself, Henry; you know and love me. You are an especial favorite with Mary, you can befriend me. She thinks more of what you say, than of all who own her acquaintance."

"Could you be happy so illy assorted?"

"In different natures lieth love's delight."

"And love is blind. Trust me, Richard, whatever may charm us as lovers, their requires a reciprocity of temper, habits, and disposition to make the marriage state happy."

"Why, you are married to one whose pursuits cannot be much in accordance with yours, and I am sure, you love her very dearly."

"Yes, and—but no matter. If you are far gone—"

"Oh, very far indeed—"

"I will do what I can to further your views."

The next day Henry Egerton called upon Mary Morrison. Her mother her only surviving parent, was absent. Nothing could be more opportune. Mary was sitting on the sofa, Mr. Egerton took a seat beside her.

"Mary," he asked, "how many beaux do you hold as vassals to your sovereign will and pleasures?"

"There are some twenty professors I believe."

"And which do you prefer?"

"None."

"You are a wild mad cap. It is time you reformed—I must take you to task."

"You! you!" exclaimed Mary, laughing in a very ecstasy of enjoyment at the idea.

"Why, every body says that you are as great a romp as myself; and I am sure, you have joined me in all my madcap ways, as you call them. Why my lovers are all envious of you, and long to be in your place."

"Indeed this must not be. Now tell me which of your lovers do you most prefer."

"I do not prefer any. Stay—yes, I do. I prefer Mr. Richard Steinfort."

"I am very glad to hear it."

"He is the only one of my beaux who keeps at a respectful distance. He flatters me with his eyes, they flatter me with their tongues. Of the two, the first is infinitely the most preferable. These constant attentions annoy me, even while I make sport of them."

"Then I annoy you."

"Do not pain me; you know I look upon you as my brother."

"Then I will take a brother's part, and tell you among your many admirers, there is one who is in every way deserving of your love."

"And he is—"

"Richard Steinfort."

"Oh Henry, could you ask me to love so cold a being? You might as well ask the Sun to enter into holy alliance with the North Pole, and shine exclusively for the Greenland, Iceland, and Russian bears."

"He is my friend."

"O, I beg your pardon, but he is unlike you, as light to darkness."

"Promise me, Mary, that you will at least receive him kindly, and judge him fairly before you refuse him."

"If you wish me to."

"I do indeed."

"I promise then."

"I am satisfied. Good bye."

"I wonder what can make him so anxious to have me married," said Mary, after Henry took his leave. "A woman loses her greatest charm and power when she changes her name, and though this is not the case, to such an extent, with men, I am sure Henry himself, would have been far more agreeable, if he had been a bachelor."

Richard Steinfort was now placed on a somewhat different footing. He was received with more attention, and distinguished above the crowd of admirers, who fluttered round the pretty Mary. He became the envy of the other suitors; but he made very little progress in her affections, notwithstanding. Sometimes the wild girl would throw off all restraint, and treat him with greater unconcern, than any other person; and when she came back to him, it was as a task that she had enjoined herself to perform, and which was a very difficult performance. Richard often thought so; but still the engrossing affection he entertained for the bright creature induced him to believe, that eventually his perseverance might remove all difficulties, and that which was now a task, would eventually become a pleasure.

In the meantime, Henry Egerton departed for the South of France with his wife, who was pronounced to be in a decline, and who was recommended to try the air of a more genial climate, as the only earthly means of saving her life.

Alas, how vain, in almost every case, is this advice. A physician rarely gives up his own hope of a patient, until the patient is too far gone for recovery. Then comes the only chance; a genial climate—a straw to catch at; too weak even for the attenuated and ethereal frame of the victim of the consumption. And for this bubble, what agony of voyage and travel for the wasting invalid; and then at last, the sad reflection of dying in a foreign land, and laying one's bones among strangers.

Before Henry left, on his sad mission, he kissed Mary, and told her not to fail to make Richard happy before his return.

The departure of Henry was a great annoyance to many of Mary's admirers. She had been accustomed to look upon him as her brother—her guardian—her protector, and felt perfectly satisfied in being with him and his wife, in public. Now that he was gone, she felt a diffidence in going into the

world with any individual beau, lest it should be set down as showing a preference or him, or holding herself in the light of a coquet. It was strange how altered she became. The change from gaiety to comparative seclusion, affected her disposition. She could be called the wild girl, no more. She would even withdraw herself from the society of the few courageous lovers who attacked her in the citadel of her home, and often retired to the privacy of her own chamber to indulge in thoughtfulness those hours she had spent, heretofore in coquettish merriment.

There was one individual she never denied herself. It was Richard Steinfort. He anticipated much at first from this circumstance, and from the opportunities her retired mode of living gave him of conversation with her; but there was something in her manner, that at all times, prevented him from pouring into her ear the request which, complied with, would make him happy. He dreaded, by risking so much to lose all.

In this manner, day by day, week by week, month by month, rolled by. A year elapsed, and a letter was received from Henry, stating that his wife was no more—that the land he had hoped would restore her, was her grave—and that the classic waters of the Mediterranean sang within hearing of her resting place, an everlasting dirge to her memory.

Another year elapsed, and Henry wrote word that the next packet would bring him from Havre to New York. Great was the joy of Richard. Henry had done much for him before his departure, and now his influence would doubtless do more.

Henry arrived, and was received with the utmost kindness by all who knew him. Richard lost little time in waiting upon him, and telling him how matters stood. He finished by conjuring him to finish the good work he had begun, by pushing his interests, and crowning him with happiness. Henry promised.

The first interview between Henry and Mary had something of holiness in it. Henry's wife had been the friend of Mary, and Mary's tears, as she sank in Henry's embrace, streamed down her face, and were kissed off by him, she delighted to call her brother. There was a sweeter sympathy than ever established between them: Each felt it, and Henry determined to take advantage of it at an early opportunity, by pressing closely to his friend's suit.

Some days elapsed, during which he was a constant visitor at Mrs. Morrison's, and yet the subject was not broached. It was not, perhaps, strange. Mary had much to enquire of him, and he had much to learn of her; and in thus talking over by-gone days and olden pleasures, and the feelings that had outlived time, the time flew as pleasantly as though on the wings of light.

Mary did not wonder to see Henry changed from his joyous nature—there was reason for it; but Henry was much more surprised to see Mary changed from the wild girl of seventeen, to the thoughtful young woman of nineteen. It was strange that they should have assimilated in both the present and the past, as though there were in each other's nature a chord attuned in unison.

But it was not long before Henry thought of his friend, and reproached himself for indulging in pleasing recollections, while poor Richard was neglected. He now set himself to work right earnestly to plead his cause.

At first Mary drew back, startled; her countenance paled as if it had been blighted, and she refused to hear Henry speak upon the subject again. Henry felt grieved at his ill success, and wishing that he were Mary's brother that he might the more effectually influence her. He feared his power over her was gone. He observed that she often avoided his eye, casting her's to the ground—that at times her cheeks were suffused with blushes—and that she was no more the free, confiding creature that trusted him with her every secret, that she was before he left New York. He was sorry for his friend. He believed she had formed some new attachment, and he felt grieved and mortified that he was no longer so dear to her as he had been. It was strange!

The night after he had first pleaded his friend's cause, since his return, Mary bedewed her couch with tears. She had read her own heart thoroughly, and she felt very unhappy.

A change came over her. She no longer objected to hear Henry speak of Richard. She encouraged him to do so. She confessed that she did not as yet love Richard, and that she could not see him; but she specified that Henry should act the part of her lover, and woo her by proxy. Henry entered into the spirit of the scheme in good faith. The color was again restored to her cheeks. She lived in a continual day dream and was blest.

But as the color was restored to her countenance it receded from Henry's. He became abstracted and melancholy when away from his fair friend, and he avoided the presence of Richard, believing that would be better not to see him until he could give him assurance of success.

It was a lovely evening in the early part of summer. Mary and Henry were at one in the boudoir of the former. Henry had

been enacting Richard's proxy for some time. He was more pale than usual. Mary's was brightened, and she seemed unusually happy.

"You do not woo me with all your heart,"

"With all my heart and soul," said Henry, and he sighed deeply to think what a happy fellow Richard would shortly be, come.

"You love me?"

"Truly?"

"Passionately, as I never loved before,"

Henry's voice faltered, and the eyes of Mary were moistened with sweet tears.

"You will marry me then?"

"I will."

"But when?"

"Now."

"Then, nothing remains for us but to perform the ceremony; are you willing?"

"Most willing."

Mary called in her mother, and requested her to bring in the gentleman, who had called shortly previous.

It was no sooner said than done.

"Desire him to perform the rite," whispered Mary to Henry, her breast heaving with emotion.

Henry did so, and sighed again to think how soon Richard would be the substance of the part, he was but shadowing.

The ceremony was performed, and Mrs. Morrison and the gentlemen left the room. As soon as they had gone, Mary burst into convulsive sobs, and, sinking upon Henry's neck, cried—

"Forgive me!"

"The tale is soon told. Mary had perceived that Henry loved her, long before he had made the discovery himself. She knew also that nothing could have induced him to act falsely to his friend. To secure the happiness of herself and the man she worshipped, she had recourse to the plot which the reader has already unravelled, if he did not previously anticipate it. The marriage was not a mockery. It was a bona fide union—and Henry was blest.

The Miner.

"There's danger in the mines, old man,"

Lewistown Republican.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1842.

The following letter was written by Col. N. M. Johnson, in reply to a Committee soliciting his presence at a Celebration of the battle of the Thames to be held at Danville on the 5th of October next.

WHITE SULPHUR, KY.,
25th March, 1842.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your communication enclosing the proceedings of the citizens of Columbia county, Pa., and others inviting me to the celebration of the battle of the Thames, at Danville, on the 5th of October next. This evidence of the confidence of my fellow citizens from a section of your State, so justly appreciated for their patriotism, has awakened in my bosom, the most grateful emotions; among the incidents of my public life, none has been more gratifying than the manner which I have received this kindness from my fellow citizens.

In accordance with your wishes, and as the representative of the gallant sons of Kentucky, who achieved that victory, I shall, regardless of ordinary inconvenience, accept your invitation.

It has ever been to me a source of happiness to respond to the call of the people; and to comply with their requests. In a republican government every thing depends upon the people; upon their patriotic spirit rests the premy of our free institutions—when dangers threaten our peace, they alone are called to the rescue. To apply the remedy, and to make the sacrifice; these considerations are to me additional reasons for presenting myself personally to the people of Pennsylvania, whom you represent, on the 5th of October, at Danville.

The splendid history of our brief existence as an independent nation, commencing with the war of the revolution, records many brilliant achievements, of which have been considered as worthy of commemoration in order to perpetuate these events, and these associations have a strong tendency to unite and strengthen us—and keep alive the fire of patriotism in every bosom. United in affection and devoted to the Federal Union we have proven to all nations, that we are able to maintain our freedom against all our enemies, internal or external, who may wish our destruction as a free people. If under present circumstances, therefore, my fellow citizens of Columbia and others, shall consider the battle of the Thames worthy of notice and distinction, in this public manner, I shall not attempt to detract from its merits from any consideration of the humble part which I performed on that day.

I fought by the side of one thousand brave volunteers of Kentucky who gained a signal victory over superior numbers composed of British regulars and their savage allies; and the bloody, cruel and savage war in the North-West, ended on that day. The soldier in a free country endures the privations of the camp and meets the dangers of the field, and feels himself sufficiently rewarded in the approbation of his own bosom in the enjoyment of those blessings which his valor contributed to maintain. These reflections will invigorate the resolution of the citizen soldier in the bloody conflict of battle and even disarm death of its terror. On that memorable day, I had ocular demonstration of the perfect willingness with which the citizen, as a volunteer, offered up his life to save his country: not one proved recreant. War is a great evil, and brings with it calamity of various kinds. Honored by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, with a seat in Congress, I voted in favor of the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, and have never repented of that vote. nor the part I took in that war—and under the same causes I would now give the same vote; and my feeble arm, by Divine Providence invigorated, I would endeavor to render the same service.

Having this given sanction to the war, to maintain our rights upon the ocean and our independence upon land. I considered it my sacred duty to volunteer my services during the recess of Congress and meet equal sacrifices and sufferings with those. THE PEOPLE who honored me with a seat in the councils of our confederacy, at a crisis which involved every thing dear to the citizens of the United States.

These were the considerations and this the high reward. I never looked for, nor anticipated the honors which you and your associates are heaping upon me. My country owes me nothing. I owe my country every thing. Notwithstanding, I do not less value your noble and magnanimous generosity towards me—I cannot therefore express the gratification which fills and overflows my heart, and I feel obligations which memory cannot forget.

Accept my thanks individually.
Most respectfully,
Your fellow-citizen,
N. M. JOHNSON.
Col. SETH SALISBURY, Chairman and others, Committee of Invitation.

HON. CALVIN BLYTHE.

It is with extreme regret, that we find the name of this gentleman connected with the Handy developments of 1840. Those who know him, cannot for a moment entertain the belief of his criminal participation. His kindness of heart and anxiety to repay personal obligation, may have led to some indiscreet use of his name and influence; but we believe him far above and entirely free from any taint of corruption. We wish to preserve unspotted the purity of the judicial crime, and it must continue so, in our opinion, while worn by Calvin Blythe.—*Pennsylvania Telegraph*.

The high eulogy pronounced by the Telegraph upon Judge BLYTHE meets in us, a hearty and cordial response. We yield to no one in honest admiration of the many

excellent qualities which have endeared him in a mixed degree to a numerous circle of ardent and attached friends. Both as a magistrate and a citizen—in his public as well as private capacity—we regard him as one of Nature's noblemen, and it is perhaps his best praise in this age of abstraction and mitigation, to say of him—he is an honest man.

Having accorded thus much more freely to Judge Blythe, we cannot forbear commenting upon the inconsistent and Jesuitical character of which this very eulogy convicts the Telegraph. The name Judge Blythe was made use of in the epistolary exercise of Handy, Solms and Brodhead in precisely the same manner as was that of Governor Porter. He too was referred to, in direct and unequivocal terms, as subject to their "lumber" operations, and upon the strength of these assurances, so deeply affecting Judge Blythe's integrity, could they be believed, money was no doubt extorted from the great Ritter and Stevens Bank by Brodhead. But there is not, we venture to affirm, a solitary man in the community where Judge Blythe is known, who would publicly dare avow the belief, that he was ever cognizant of the unwarrantable manner in which his name was then bandied about by these profligate and venal conspirators, much less that he ever received any of the money, which they extorted from their deluded victims.

This is now publicly admitted by the chief of the Federal calumniators—the Santa Anna among the butchers of private reputation. What then must the public think of the consistency, or love of justice of a paper, that will publicly and with sanctified mien acquit one man of a charge imputed to him, and publicly convict another, when the evidence upon which the charge in both cases is predicated is precisely identical—equally weak, unsatisfactory and puerile, establishing nothing against them, and every thing in their favor? If the testimony is so weak to convict Judge Blythe, and the Telegraph pronounces him "free from any taint of corruption," how, by all the sophistry in Christendom can it be made strong enough to convict Governor Porter? Or has the Telegraph on particular code of laws by which to try another? So it would seem, for upon precisely the same evidence without shadow of variation, he pronounces Calvin an immaculate saint, and David an incorrigible sinner! From such jurisprudence as this, shade of Marshall preserve us! Every man's property, liberty, reputation, and life, would be things of sport, were such an one-sided system of justice (or rather injustice) to be practised, as well as preached.—*Keystone*.

Proclamation Extraordinary.

PALACE OF THE "LEDGER,"
April 1842.

To all to whom these presents shall come:
SENDS GREETING:—

Whereas, we the "Editors" of the "Public Ledger," of the pure city of Philadelphia, are the only honest, incorruptible, and unbiassed conductors of a Public Press, in Pennsylvania, the United States, or the world at large; And whereas, all other editors, politicians, statesmen, philanthropists, philosophers and clergymen, [always excepting Nicholas Biddle, of Andalusia] are a set of "wicked," "profligate," "thieving," "lying," "swindling," "scoundrels," "knaves" and "puppies," who ought to be exterminated from the face of the earth; And whereas, we the aforesaid "Editors," are the only men in this western hemisphere, competent to the task of proving to the world that Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Millin, Snyder, Findley and Wolf, were a set of graceless, unmitigated scoundrels, such as are not to be found in any penitentiary in the United States; and of revolutionizing the whole political world, and purifying the moral atmosphere.

THEREFORE, "knowing our strength," we hereby declare war against "the whole partisan press," "whig," "tory," "dog-foc," "democratic," "federal," "mormon," and all others by whatsoever name;—and against "all men of all parties, sects and creeds in politics," and shall wage that war to the "knife," and like the heroic Santa Anna we shall neither give nor take quarter, nor spare age nor sex; because quarter to such "scoundrels," "whelps" and "puppies," as make up the various parties in this country, would be treason to all those people who believe Nicholas Biddle to be a much abused and slandered man;—and we shall never give up this war until we have "driven every partisan press, and every politician, of whatever caste or complexion in politics, into the pit of infamy to which he belongs;" And in conclusion of this our solemn proclamation, we again declare for the fortieth time, that we never have been bribed, or bought, and that we never have received any consideration for favors done Nicholas Biddle, except "the usual compensation," in such cases made and provided.—*Krystone*.

Mr. Tyler.

If ever man was to be commiserated, Mr. Tyler is that man. He is President to be sure, but he holds a barren sceptre in his grasp. He may nominate men to office, but if he does not nominate his enemies, his nominations are almost sure to be rejected. As to those already in office, they were chiefly put there by General Harrison, under Mr. Clay's influence, or by Messrs Ewing and Granger while they retained office.

We can easily conceive that Mr. Tyler is itching for revenge. But he has not the means of gratifying this feeling. To be sure, as President, he has the legal right to dismiss any public officer and appoint another in his place, to hold the station till the close of the next session of Congress. The Constitution would not prevent him from ousting the Clay men in this way. Yet he is tied down by his pride of consistency. He

vaunts himself upon his superiority to party and personal considerations, in relation to the leaves and fishes of office. He committed himself in opposition to the dismissal of men for their political opinions, during the administration of both Jackson and Van Buren; repledged himself in the last presidential campaign, and again upon taking the place of Gen. Harrison.

It is therefore impossible for him to retaliate upon his Clay adversaries, without eating his own words, and justifying to the full, the acts of the Democratic administrations, which he alleged as grounds for opposing them.

Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster, if in Mr. Tyler's place could manage the matter much easier. They are so accustomed to eating their words, and changing their course, that they could do it with a good grace and a bold face, and even assert, if they deemed it expedient, that they had not changed at all.

If Mr. Tyler were somewhat better or somewhat worse man than he is, he might find his position more comfortable. If better, he might fill the offices with good sound democrats, regardless of the jeers of his enemies about his change of opinion and of policy; if worse he would have no character to care for, and might take revenge on his adversaries, without troubling himself to justify his course or to maintain an appearance of consistency of conduct.—*Pennsylvania*.

British India.

The Chinese war has dwindled to the size of a tempest in a tea-pot in the eyes of the British people, when compared with the events now in progress in Upper India. The recent loss of 8,000 brave soldiers is commented upon in every variety of speculative language in the London papers. So many extracts are given from them into the papers of this country, that we frequently hear enquiry of where is Afghanistan—where? Cabool? It is a large country in the heart of the Himalaya mountains, near the sources of the Ganges, containing a population of 10,000,000, and adjoins British India on the north, extending from the 28th to the 36th degree, north latitude. Persia limits its north western frontier. To the north of Persia lie Georgia and Circassia—the region of country upon which Russia is endeavoring to push her conquests.

Cabool is a large city, just below the region of eternal snow, and is so situated as to be called the gate of the mountains. The British quarrelled with Russia, because the latter pushed her conquest toward the Indian possessions of the latter. To be more explicit we quote from the Globe, which says:

"Russia sought, through Persia, 'a right to interfere' in the affairs of Afghanistan; and it is stated that 'the well known Russian, VICOVITZ,' (who drew up the treaty authorizing Russian interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, and to force Persia to defend it against the English) accompanied the Persian ambassador on a mission to the princess of Afghanistan, and appeared before the gates of Cabool, in furtherance of Russian objects and schemes."

The direct inference from what we find in the articles before us in the English journals is, that the war waged by England, with a view to the entire conquest of Afghanistan, has grown out of jealousy at the attempt of Russia to reach her Indian possessions through operations in Persia and Afghanistan. The article in the London Chronicle says that "the desirableness and probability of an insurrection among the Mahomedans of British India begin to be canvassed." This is a sore point with England in the East. NAPOLEON projected the scheme of an overland invasion of British India. Russia, which rests upon the Caspian and Black seas, and which, through Persia (which lies between them), has direct access to the subject Mahomedan millions ready to redeem themselves by insurrection, filled England with greater apprehension for the safety of her Asiatic conquests than did the French Emperor. This produced the invasion of Afghanistan; and the rapid success with which this country was overrun by the British arms renewed the haughty and overbearing pride and ambition of England. The subjugation of China was resolved upon, and, at the same time, extraordinary pretensions, compromising the rights of the United States, were put forth, and an array of steamships sent upon the patrol of our coasts and those of the West Indies.

From the Globe.

THE LATE GENERAL FENWICK.

We are gratified to see the universal tribute paid to the memory of this gallant veteran. He died literally covered with wounds, which he had received in the service of his country. Nelson did not carry more honorable scars, or a more mutilated body, to the grave. But General Fenwick was not only a soldier, though he was that in the highest degree. He was a gentleman of education, of accomplishments, of distinguished manners, and of the nicest honor. He had passed much of his early life on the European continent, and especially in France at that stirring period of his history, when the science of war, to which he was devoted as an absorbing study, as well as a practical career, might be cultivated under the great masters who sprang up in full armor from the ardent soil of the French revolution. He was one of the last remnants of that military school which combined the vigor of the soldier with the elegant accomplishments of the man of the world. We think we see him before us now, erect and of gallant bearing, notwithstanding that his frame, originally delicate, had been shattered by numerous wounds, one of which had deprived him of an eye.

But to this brief notice we have a word to add. When the consulate of Paris became vacant, shortly before the termination

of the democratic Administration, General Fenwick intimated to the President a desire for the appointment. He was peculiarly fitted for it, by his character, his manners, and his knowledge of the French language, history, and society. His habits, too, were industrious and studious, although his numerous wounds incapacitated him for active service in the field. He would not only have done credit to the country, but would have dispensed an elegant hospitality, for which he had the means and the habits. The mere drudgery of the office has always been, and is now, performed by a clerk. More than this: the General would have resigned his commission in the army, and thus have made way for the preferment of young and active officers. He took no part in politics, but was believed to be of the old and honorable school of Federalism. Yet when a man has given such proofs of patriotism as marked his warlike and time-honored form, the generous democracy of our country do not consider that a disqualification for office—especially not political. So thought Mr. Van Buren, and at once sent in the nomination of General Fenwick to the Senate. There, from pressure of business, or in some other cause, it lingered until the new administration came in, when it was revoked and bestowed upon one Draper, a dealer in shawls as he was characterized by the New York Evening Post, with whom and whose family the new Secretary of State, as usual, had pecuniary transactions.

This draper is a brother of the renowned pipelayer in New York, and was a contributor to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars to Mr. Webster's British outfit as was shown by the paper which we have just mentioned. This sum appeared among his assets when an applicant for the benefit of the bankrupt law, at home or abroad—we forget which. The nomination, too, must have been made, as it turned out afterwards, without the knowledge, or at least, against the wishes of General Harrison, who, as Mr. B. O. Tayloe informed Mr. Brent, declared to him his intention to abolish the office, when an application was made on behalf of the nephew of the late incumbent, Mr. Walsh, too, the accomplished correspondent of the National Intelligencer, was very generally recommended by the Americans in Paris, and by many of the highest character, at home. Who recommended the broken shawl-dealer, it is hard to say. We believe he had nothing but the brazen pocket influence.

General Fenwick was deeply mortified at this ungenerous and ungrateful treatment. He was too proud to say much, but we know that he felt the indignity deeply. He left the United States with a wounded spirit and he has just laid down, in the south of France, a life which might otherwise have been long preserved—for he was not very old—to a large circle of admiring friends, and to a country more grateful and just than its Government.

From the S. C. Gazette.
SPRING.

Beautiful, flowery, laughing Spring, has opened her lap full of bright treasures, and the world of nature is revelling in her bounties. The green velvet grass is springing up fresh from the warm earth, and bright flowers are blooming in the wood-lands. How the heart leaps to be abroad on these bright holidays of nature, revelling in the sweets of earth and the clear sunshine of Heaven! It is the season of rejoicing, when all go forth in the presence of God, cheerful and happy. Even the poor mendicant as he trudges slowly on his dusty path, turns aside to pluck the humble violet that blooms upon the road side, and forgets, in the joys of Spring, his lone and desolate lot. Lovely, indeed, are thy bright flowers, O Spring! To the aged they are as the waters of youth and their breath is like the breathings of infants upon the seared and furrowed cheek.

To middle age they are the sweet remembrancers that tell of the happy past. To the youth they are the emblems of hope and of love, that open to our minds bright visions of the future, and scatter their richness around the pathway of our dreams. What so enchanting as a morning ramble in the country, long before the sun has awakened from his revels among the bright creations of the other side of our planet! But you must be astir betimes, for, although he may much admire our opposite neighbors, he never lingers behind Time, who, by-the-way, drives a fleet pair of winged nags, and sympathizes with no one. If you are too slothful or too busy—which is rarely the case—to enjoy this luxury, open your window, and inhale the fresh breath of the morning; as it plays with your loose hair, and fans with its invisible wings your fevered forehead, you will feel its soothing influence within your breast—even though its tenebrous be flinty—and a feeling of benevolence and contentment will steal over your spirit, like oil poured upon troubled waters.

To none does the soft charm of Spring come with a surer welcome, than to the wearied, jaded, half-paid political Editor. Even the news of a successful charter election does not possess for his troubled spirit the joys that come with the mild Spring. But he cannot often enjoy it in its purity, and is obliged to take it second-handed, within the "wilderness of brick and mortar."

Yet he is thankful for small favors, and whether they come in the form of subscriptions in advance, or bright fragrant bouquets from the lap of Dame Nature, he philosophically gives thanks, and patiently waits for more. Speaking of thanks, we will not allow ourselves to be considered as ungrateful for the enjoyments of the Spring. Editors—it is the fate of genius—are often found, if not on the house tops, directly under them, and we are happy in the possession of a little throne, in a large tenement, high above the little houses about us. Far away over the heads of the low buildings—but only in one direction—the green woods stand up a-

gainst the sky, and ever and anon the distant songs of birds are heard, and the fragrant breathings of wild flowers are borne to our window by the passing breeze, and whisper their little tales of romance in our ears. Sometimes the wind comes briskly along over the plain and town, and creeping softly into our Sanctum, through the only window in it, plays with the loose papers on the table, scattering the news almost as wildly as some of our neighboring Editors.—But we forgive his antics, and are fain to bestow upon the mischievous rogue a lock of our tangled locks, for which he takes a marvellous liking, twining them about his fairy fingers with the most perfect freedom.

Right hearty, then, shall be thy greeting, fair Spring air; and, though you come in smiles or in tears, thou art welcome to play with our papers—our hair, aye, and with our lips, if thou hast upon thine the kisses of flowers.

SEA VOYAGES.

The horrid details of the trial of Holmes, that recently took place in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, have been spread before the public; and whilst a disposition has been evinced by some to palliate the conduct of the accused, as is seen in the recommendation of Holmes by the jury to the mercy of the court, not a word is uttered relative to the condition in which the William Brown, left Europe for this country.—Every person who enters a vessel, publicly advertised as a passenger vessel, and pays his fare to be carried to his port of destination, has a right to expect that she shall be properly equipped for that service. To be fitted out only for a calm sea, is a fraud upon the persons who committed their lives to such an imperfectly prepared vessel. To be competent in every peril to bear the passengers in safety over the ocean, each vessel employed in that dangerous service ought to have the requisite number of boats to furnish each of the passengers with a seat, in the event of its becoming necessary to abandon the ship. It should also be the duty of the persons in command daily to examine these boats, and see that they are in a proper condition in the event of such an appalling disaster. If there were an ample number of boats always in readiness, we would seldom if ever hear of the shocking loss of life from the sinking of passenger ships.—We call public attention to this subject, and especially invite our members of Congress to take this matter into their serious deliberations. We should have a highly penal law providing for boats according to the number of passengers. By passing such an act of humanity, our Senators and Representatives will, while they discharge their duty, at the same time secure the thanks of the civilized world. A vessel has as much occasion for an adequate number of boats to save the passengers and crew, as it has for sails, anchors, cables and the other necessary safeguards to ride through the dangers of a perilous storm at sea. We will forward this paper to the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, so that we shall be sure that this subject will meet a proper consideration.—*American Sentinel*.

The following named members have died since the commencement of the 26th Congress:

From Massachusetts.—James C. Alford.
From New York.—Anson Brown.
From Pennsylvania.—Wm. W. Potter, Enos Hook, Charles Ogle, William S. Ramsey, Henry Black, David Dimock, jr., and Joseph Lawrence.
From North Carolina.—Lewis Williams.
From Kentucky.—Simon H. Anderson.
From Missouri.—Albert G. Harrison.

* Mr. Alford died before taking his seat as a member.
† Mr. Hook was a member of the 25th Congress, and was elected to the 27th; but resigned in consequence of ill health, a short time before his death.

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

This subject now occupies the attention of the House of Representatives at Washington. A motion to fix the ratio at 50,129 has been adopted. It may however hereafter be changed. This will give a house somewhat larger than the present one.

Considerable debate has arisen concerning the representation of large fractions. The principles of representing them is always been acted on in Pennsylvania. It is somewhat surprising that it has never been adopted by Congress. It seems manifestly unjust that a fraction in any state amounting to within a small number of the ratio agreed on, should go entirely unrepresented for ten years. It would be evidently more fair that any fraction exceeding half the ratio should be entitled to a member. It is difficult to make the representation perfectly equal, but this mode would render it more equal than that of leaving the fractions unrepresented.

Another proposition which appears perfectly fair, is that if a state has a fraction of one-half the ratio, it shall be entitled to an addition member for the last five years out of the ten for which the apportionment is made, and so in proportion for any greater or less fraction.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Right of Search Question.

The English papers publish Lord Aberdeen's letter to Mr. Everett in answer to Mr. Stevenson's last despatch. It is dated Dec. 20th, and after repeating the argument in favor of England's right of search, gives notice that on that day he had signed a treaty with France, Austria, Russia and Prussia, conceding all which England demands from us. He closes with the following specific avowal of the orders actually issued to British cruisers! What would

his lordship say if the first boat's crew were attempting to board an American vessel, were fired on, or tossed into the ocean?

In order to prove to Mr. Everett the anxiety of Her Majesty's Government to prevent all reasonable ground of complaint, the undersigned believes that he cannot do better than to communicate to him the substance of those instructions under which the British cruisers act in relation to American vessels when employed on this service.

If, then the intelligence which the officer commanding Her Majesty's cruiser may have received, or from the manoeuvres of the vessel, or from other sufficient cause, he shall have reason to believe, that although bearing the American flag, the vessel does not belong to the United States, he is ordered, if the state of the wind and weather shall admit of it, to go ahead of the suspected vessel, after communicating his intention by hailing, and to drop a boat on board of her to ascertain her nationality, without detaining her if she should prove to be an American vessel. But should this mode of visiting the vessel be impracticable, he is to require her to be brought to for this purpose. The officer who boards the vessel is merely to satisfy himself of her nationality, by the papers or other proofs, and should she really be an American vessel, he is immediately quit her, offering, with the consent of her commander, to note on papers the cause of suspecting her nationality, and the number of minutes she was detained (if detained at all) for the object in question. All the particulars are to be immediately entered in the logbook of the cruiser, and a full statement of them is sent by the first opportunity direct to England.

"These are the precautions taken by Her Majesty's Government against the occurrence of abuse in the performance of its service; and they are ready to adopt others which they may think more effectual for the purpose, and which shall the same time be consistent with the attainment of the main object in view."

"Mr. Stevenson has said that he had wished to exempt the fraudulent use of the American flag from detection, and in being the case, the undersigned is willing to believe that a Government like that of the United States, professing the same object, and animated by the same motives of Great Britain, should seriously oppose themselves to every possible mode by which their own could be really accomplished."

"Foreign-office, December 20, 1841."

A Splendid Meteor.

The Rochester and Buffalo papers describing a splendid meteor which attracted general attention in Western New York Monday morning, the 11th inst. It appears to have been one of the most brilliant plays of meteoric phenomena ever known. At Erie and Rochester, places about 40 miles apart in a straight line, the light nearly vivid as that of day; showing a great height and magnitude. It bursted the report was as loud as a heavy ordnance. An eye witness, Mr. Horace Palmer, describes its appearance as follows:—

He was two or three miles from Dunkirk when he appeared to be instantly surrounded with a most painful vivid light, proceeding from a mass of fluid jelly like substance which fell around and upon him, producing a sulphurous smell a great difficulty of breathing, and a feeling of faintness, with a sensation of heat. As soon as he could recover from his astonishment, he perceived the body of the meteor passing above his head, and he estimated its length as being nearly as long as a mile high. It appeared to be in diameter about the size of a large steamboat pipe, near a mile in length, its dimensions varied soon; becoming much broader, and then wanning again, diameter and length until the former was reduced to about eight inches, and the latter a fourth of a mile, when it separated into pieces which fell to the earth, and immediately he heard the explosion, which he says was tremendous. On arriving in the morning his face had every appearance of being scorched; his eyes were affected, and he did not recover from the shock it gave his system for two or three days. Probably his agitation caused the meteor to be somewhat magnified to him. Witness here speak of the sparks which were given off; probably one of those sparks fell and enveloped Mr. Palmer. In the passage was accompanied by a sound like that of a car moving on a railroad, only louder.

At Salem, an observer stated the meteor to be "as large as the house"—rather more minute, but proving it to have been one of extraordinary magnitude. It was noticed at Northeast Waterford, and Sugar Grove, Harmony, Chautauque, and other towns in this county. The report was heard at Buffalo. In Chautauque an observer describes it as six or eight inches in diameter and half a mile long.

We learn also that it burst about 30 miles beyond Fredonia. The report of a fragment has been found, a foot or 35 miles. Its course is represented to have been northerly.

In 1812, a large meteor burst in England and discharged more than 3000 stone pounds. The remarkable stone which fell in Connecticut 25 years ago, in the time weighed near a ton. It was dark and humous, but did not explode, rushed to the earth with such a force, sinking three or four feet beneath the surface, making a tremendous jar.

The Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and the Hon. JAMES IRVINE member of Congress from this district, will please accept our thanks for the receipt of Congressional documents.

REMOVAL.
The office of "The Lewistown Republican" has been removed to the building one door west of Capt. Daniel Eisenbise's Tavern, where we will be pleased to see all our old customers and patrons.

No paper was issued from this office last week, and we are obliged to ask the indulgence of our patrons this week for the lack of Editorials as we have been engaged in fixing up our office and other affairs to make us as comfortable as circumstances will admit of, hereafter our paper will be published regularly.

Democratic Standard.
We have received the last two numbers of this sterling democratic paper published at Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon County, by Messrs. TROTTER & BOGGS, in an entire new dress. We hope the people of Huntingdon county may appreciate its value, and render to its talented Editors a liberal and ready support.

"Cumberland Valley"
Is the title of a new and very neat little paper established at Shippensburg, Cumberland county, on the ruins of the "Junata Free Press" lately published at Thompson's Junata county. The Cumberland Valley is published under the firm of WILLIAM A. & J. B. G. KINSLOE. We wish them success in their new location.

The Ascension.
Saturday week last the 23d ult. proved to be a lovely day, and our borough was literally crowded to witness the Aerial Ascension of Mr. Wise. A Balloon Ascension was something new to most of our citizens, and all manifested a great curiosity to witness the operation of inflating his airship. Several hundred persons who were willing to pay 50c for the gratification of witnessing the inflation of the Balloon, crowded inside the jail yard, and none left it but were highly delighted with witnessing the operation. The Lewistown National Band under charge of that excellent musician Mr. Hardt, were present on the occasion, and added much to enlivening the scene by playing a variety of marches and airs. We learn from Mr. Wise, that he contemplates making an ascension from Bellefonte, Centre county in about two weeks from this time. We hope he may meet with liberal encouragement from the hospitable citizens of that county. Below we give a journal of the ascension, kindly furnished us by Mr. Wise which will be read with interest by every one.

Lewistown, April 26, 1842.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM:—
In communicating to the Public through the medium of your journal, a description of my 33d Aerial excursion, from your borough on Saturday last, I would also embrace the opportunity of returning my thanks to the very respectable company of visitors, who honored the occasion with their presence, and particularly to the Ladies, who on this occasion so numerous graced the Arena with their smiling faces.
At 10 minutes past 3 o'clock the Aerial Ship United States left the Earth with an easterly wind until she attained the height of a mile, and about four miles west of the town where she first entered the eddy, caused by two contending currents at this point as usual, the symptoms of excited electricity were powerfully exhibited, by the attractive power of the upper part of the Balloon as it passed slowly through the eddy. Rising above this by a circuitous route, the country for many miles around became visible, valleys after mountains, and mountains after valleys, appeared to be rising out of the body of the earth upon all sides. The sublime workmanship of him that rules the Heavens and the Earth, burst upon the vision with amazing grandeur; smiling nature already clad in her beautiful garment of summer green, gave the scene a cheerful aspect.
For the first hour whilst the Balloon was describing the semicircular route, and rising to the height of at least two miles, my mind was entirely absorbed in the admiration of such scenes. The mountains appeared to range in parallel semi-circles, with remarkable uniformity of height, and presented a dark green appearance, which was alternated by the yellow green color of the valleys.
The Borough of Lewistown represents the letter Z which gives it a peculiar appearance. The Junata, meandering through

the mountains, added much to the beauty of the scenery; my attention was particularly drawn to that portion of the river which passes through the narrow below Lewistown. The probability of the impression, that has obtained with many persons, that the river has by a mining sapping & percolating process worked its way through the mountain, is entirely destroyed, when viewed from the height at which I passed it; it has the appearance of an original formation, coeval with the general revulsion of the earth, for were it caused otherwise, it might have worked its way through some distance above, by a shorter and easier course, or continued on seven or eight miles further, where the valley blends in with the one on the opposite side of the mountain.
At a quarter past four the Balloon recrossed the Junata a short distance below Millin, but at such an elevation that the sound of a church bell, which was ringing at the time was merely audible.
From this point the appearance of the country was magnificent, several large valleys broke upon the Susquehanna towards the east, to the South West Carlisle was brought to view, which appeared to me within the distance of twenty miles; a great number of villages, unknown to me, were also embraced in the view.
As I was viewing this beautiful and interesting region, it occurred to me, that Topographical engineering, particular surveys for roads and canals, would be greatly facilitated by the aid of Balloons. You could at once get the general feature of the earth, for a distance of thirty miles each way, which would enable the engineer to point out the most feasible route, with certainty and despatch. Geological researches could also be promoted by such means, especially if inferences might be drawn from an exalted idea and opinion, of the architectural skill of the Creator. A calm and deliberate contemplation of the workmanship of the earth, when viewed from a great height, necessarily leads the mind to conceive and form conclusions, which can only be imbibed in a revealed and spiritual way; local discrepancies and technical minutiae, vanish before the wide expanse of natural illustration. The earth viewed from great heights assumes a regular order of skill and arrangement, which cannot fail to strike very forcibly the mind of any observer.
After I had reached the country below Millin, the view was more distinct to the south, than to the north at the same distance; the Bridges and State Buildings at Harrisburg were discernible in the distance, and appeared to be jutting forth from the horizon, as the Balloon moved in that direction.
At five o'clock I made preparations to return to the earth, which required considerable care, to be effected safely, the under current I knew, must carry the vessel back some distance, accordingly the descent was first commenced when over the top of Tuscarora mountain. Finding, however, that the opposite side of the river could not be reached, I made a precipitate but safe descent in an open field near the foot of the mountain, nearly opposite Lock No. 7 about twenty miles below Lewistown, where the persons near by, with one exception fled, as is usually the case where Balloon descents are of rare occurrence. Mr. Jesse Fry the Lock Keeper very kindly entertained me until the arrival of the packet, by which I reached Lewistown the next morning.
The result of my experiments for the last and present season will be laid before the public at a future day.
My warmest thanks are due to the committee of gentlemen who presided on the day of the ascension, and to the Lewistown National Band for their valuable assistance in promoting the pleasures of the occasion.
Very Respectfully, your
Obedient Servant,
JOHN WISE.

Public Meeting.
Pursuant to previous notice a large number of the citizens of Wayne township, (including the members of the Wayne Guards, met at the School House in the village of Newton Hamilton, for the purpose of taking into consideration the approaching election for Brigade Inspector, and other military officers.
On motion,
Maj. LEWIS BOND, was called to the chair, and Capt Jacob Norton, Samuel Drake, John Vanzant and John Gayton appointed Vice Presidents of the meeting, and James McNease and Thomas Waddle Secretaries.
On motion,
A committee of ten persons was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee were J. J. Cunningham, Esq., Dr. Charles Bower, Lieut. John Robb, William Hamilton, John Morrison, Esq., John Zeigler, Joseph H. Morrison, Thomas L. Uley, Walker McLowell, and Jackson Postlethwait, who after retiring a short time reported the following:
Whereas an election takes place in June next, to fill the vacancy which will occur by the expiration of the term of service of Maj. John Thornburg, our present Brigade Inspector, and as other sections of the Brigade are bringing forward their candidates, we as a privilege which is guaranteed to us deem it expedient to declare our sentiments and preferences also. Therefore
Resolved, That in our opinions the office should be filled by an individual of some experience in military affairs, and one in whom our volunteers and militia could repose confidence as well in his integrity as his patriotism and bravery.
Resolved, That in offering the name of Col. JOSEPH TOWER of Millin county as a candidate for the office of Brigade Inspector, we do so under a firm conviction that should he be elected, he would give entire satisfaction and that the duties of the office would be performed either in peace or

war, with an eye single to the integrity, the honor, and glory of his country.
Resolved, That the promptitude and alacrity which Col. Bower evinced, by shouldering his musket during the late war, before he was twenty years of age, and marching to our North Western Frontier, proves incontrovertibly, that the mantle of a father who had served through the whole of the revolutionary war and shared in the glory attached to many of the hardest fought fields during that eventful period, had fallen upon the son.
Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to promote the election of Col. Joseph Bower, to the office of Brigade Inspector, and also most respectfully urge his claims, whether upon the ground of capability, or services rendered when his country required them, as equal at least if not superior to any of his opponents.
Resolved, That the different newspapers throughout the Brigade be respectfully requested to publish these proceedings in their respective papers.
LEWIS BOND, President.
JACOB NORTON, SAMUEL DRAKE, JOHN VANZANT, JOHN GAYTON, James McNease, Thomas Waddle. } Secretaries.
STATE STOCKS.
State Fives sold in Philadelphia at \$45 for one hundred paid. This is an advance of \$10 within a week: Things are looking up.
The Crops.
From nearly every section of the State, we hear the most gratifying intelligence of the fine appearance of the Wheat and Rye crops: This is indeed cheering news to the husbandman. In our own County, better prospects for good crops of Winter grain, never were seen. The Farmers on either side of the Susquehanna as far as the eye can see, present a most rich and verdant aspect—the whole surrounding country is dressed in nature's best attire.—It does one's heart good to take a ramble over the neighbouring hills and enjoy the fragrance from the blooming trees. Vegetation this season is at least three weeks earlier than it was last spring.—*Keystone.*
Rhode Island.
The New York E. Post has the following:—The suffrage party held an election under the new Constitution on Monday last, and the landholders held an election on the following Wednesday. By the former about 6000 votes were cast, and by the latter about 5000. A repeal ticket was also voted for on Wednesday, so that the aggregate number of votes taken on that day was nearly 7000. The following is a more particular statement:

	Peoples' Ticket, April 18,	Charter Ticket, April 20,	Repeal Ticket, April 20,
Providence co.	4459	2059	1513
Newport co.	730	869	202
Kent co.	507	633	234
Bristol co.	210	458	65
Washington co.	272	755	349
	6178	4781	2363

Now, in this state of the case, both parties are claiming a majority of the people—the aristocrats on the ground that more votes were given on Wednesday than on Monday, and the "People," on the ground, that the candidate of the landholders proper did not receive as many votes as the candidates of the people by some two thousand votes.
The "Old Chief"
The Nashville Whig, one of the bitterest political enemies of Gen. JACKSON, in speaking of a miniature likeness of that great man "who is greater than diadem'd Prince," has the following appropriate remarks, first of the picture—then of the man.
"The most perfect likeness we have ever seen of General Jackson, has been recently executed by Mr. Dodge. It is a miniature portrait on ivory, six inches square, of rather more than half length, and represents the General sitting, with his right arm resting on a table covered with purple velvet, on which lies a book turned down; his left arm is on his lap, with his spectacles in his hand. On a pillar in the background hang his hat and sword, indicative of his military character. His dress is that of a citizen. The features are most accurately drawn, and the artist has most happily caught, that striking and peculiar cast of countenance, expressive of the firmness and decision of character which have uniformly distinguished this remarkable man, while, at the same time, there is exhibited the calmness and serenity usually visible when age has tempered the fires and passions of youth. Whatever, in the opinion of many, may have been the errors of his political life, Gen. Jackson must ever fill a distinguished place in his country's history, and it must be a source of gratification to his particular friends that so perfect a likeness will be transmitted to posterity. It will recall in after times, when the grave shall have closed over him, and when party feeling shall have subsided, the glorious deeds with which his name is so intimately connected."

IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.
It has been decided in Boston, in the U. S. District Court, that whilst a petition of creditors praying that a debtor may be declared a bankrupt, is pending said debtor has no right to dispose of his property, and an injunction to prevent him was ordered to be issued.
In New York, in a case where one of the creditors of the applicant excepted to his being decreed a bankrupt, upon the ground

that he was owing debts which had been created by reason of a defalcation while acting in a fiduciary capacity, the court overruled the exception, and decided that any person (otherwise qualified) may become a volunteer bankrupt under the act, who is owing debts which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, although he may at the same time, owe other debts which have been thus created.—*American Sentinel.*
Hymeneal.
"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."
MARRIED,
In Harrisburg on the 19th instant, by the Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, JOHN A. STERRETT, Esq., of Lewistown, to SARAH ROSS daughter of the late Judge Chapman of Northumberland.
On Thursday the 21st ult., by the Rev. S. P. Lilley, Mr. HENRY BOOK, to Miss MATILDA BURKHOLDER all of Derry township.
On Thursday the 7th ult., by the Rev. S. P. Lilley, Mr. JACOB LESSICK, to Miss MARY ANN SIMMERMAN, all of Lewistown.
On Thursday the 28th ult., by John Cupples, Esq., Mr. WILLIS MOONEY, to Miss ELIZABETH BETTS, all of Hope Furnace, Granville township.
On Thursday the 21st ult., by the Rev. Thomas Myers, Mr. DANIEL TROUT to Miss ANNA MCALISTER, all of Lewistown.
Brigade Inspector Orders.
The Militia and Volunteers in the bounds of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division P. M. will parade in the following order, viz:
The 1st Battalion of the 73d Regt will parade on Monday the 9th day of May.
The 2nd Battalion of the 73d Regt will parade on Tuesday the 10th day of May.
The 1st Battalion of the 127th Regt will parade on Wednesday the 11th day of May.
The 2nd Battalion of the 127th Regt will parade on Thursday the 12th day of May.
The 2nd Battalion of the 127th Regt will parade on Friday the 13th day of May.
The Volunteer Battalion commanded by Lieut Col Hale, will parade on Saturday the 14th day of May.
The 1st Battalion of the 22d Regt will parade on Monday the 16th day of May.
The Penns Valley Volunteer Battalion will parade on Tuesday the 17th day of May.
The 2nd Battalion of the 11th Regt will parade on Wednesday the 18th day of May.
The 1st Battalion of the 11th Regt will parade on Thursday the 19th day of May.
The 2nd Battalion of the 12th Regt will parade on Friday the 20th day of May.
The Union Battalion will parade on Saturday the 21st day of May.
The 1st Battalion of the 12th Regt will parade on Monday the 23d day of May.
JOHN T. HORNZBURG, Brig. Inspector of the 1st Brig 10th Div P. M.
May 4, 1842.
Regimental Orders.
The militia composing the 2nd Battalion 22nd Regt 1st Brigade 10th Division P. M. will parade at the Court house in the Borough of Lewistown on Thursday the 12th day of May, at 10 o'clock of said day properly equipped for drill according to law.
The 1st Battalion of said Regiment will meet at the house of Jacob Lutz in Reedsville on Monday the 16th day of May at 10 o'clock of said day properly equipped for drill according to law.
GEO. DAVIS, Col. 22nd Regt P. M.
May 4
Attention Volunteer Battalion.
The MIFFLIN GUARDS, Volunteer Battalion, will parade for Inspection &c., at McVeytown, on SATURDAY the 14th of May, at eleven o'clock A. M.
R. C. HALE, Lt. Col. Comm'g. Wm. Ross—Adjutant.
Attention Guards!
You will parade on your usual ground, on Saturday, May 14, at 6 o'clock, A. M. in summer uniform, each member provided with thirteen rounds of blank cartridge. Arms and accoutrements in good order. Punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the Capt., J. GIVLER, O. S. Lewistown, May 4, 1842
Attention Artillerists!
YOU will assemble on your usual ground of parade, on Saturday, the 14th day of May, at 6 o'clock, A. M., each member provided with thirteen rounds of blank cartridge; arms and accoutrements in good order. Punctual attendance of the members is requested.
By order of the Capt., W. H. IRWIN, O. S. Lewistown, May 4, 1842.
We are requested to announce Col. JOHN SMYTH of Lamar township Clinton county, as a candidate for
BRIGADE INSPECTOR.
of the first Brigade 10th Division P. M. at the ensuing election.
April 23, 1842.
Estate of Jacob Miller, dec'd.
The subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of said dec'd. late of Oliver tp. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscribers residing in said township Millin county, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
DAVID BARTZLER, JOSEPH KING, Adm'rs.
May 4, 1842.

FOR RENT.
Two rooms and the use of the Kitchen and half a lot of ground, on Third Street lately occupied by A. B. Long. This house is well furnished throughout, with a cistern in the yard, and a well of unfailing water at the door.
ROBERT M'NEAL.
May 4, 1841.

Public Letting.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Commissioners Office in Lewistown until Wednesday the 25th day of May next for building a Court House in the Borough of Lewistown for the county of Millin; agreeable to the plans and specifications which will be exhibited at the Commissioners office in Lewistown one week previous to that date, at which time the contract will be entered.
ROBERT LUCKE, HENRY LEATOR, Comm'rs. JAMES BRISBIN. Lewistown, April 21, 1842.
Build Up, Lewistown.
LUMBER.
Jacks Creek Saw-Mill.
Having now two good Saw Mills in operation sawing from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of lumber per day and having removed to the mills to superintend them myself I will be enabled to fill bills either oak, pine, or hemlock, and deliver the Lumber to any point in the Borough of Lewistown at short notice and eraticly to say ACCORDING TO PROMISE, at the following prices viz:
Common frame stuff, \$15 00 per 1000 ft. do to do 6 by 6 and under 20 ft. long \$12 50 per 1000 feet. 3-4 boards \$11 25 per 1000 ft. Shingling lath and fence pales \$5 00, over 5000 ft to one bill \$4 25. Plastering lath 3 ft long \$2 25, 3 ft long \$2 50, 4 ft long \$2 75, 4 to 5 ft \$3 25. Cord wood on the ground \$1 per cord, cash. Chips 12 cents per cart load 1 horse.
Bills for lumber cannot receive attention unless they are written with a pen, dated and the signature to it.
SAMUEL HOPPER.
May 4, 1842.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The subscriber having some leisure time and wishing to be employed, offers his services to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public in general, in the capacity of
Scrivener, Conveyancer, and ACCOUNTANT.
Any person having BOOKS requiring POSTING, Writings copied, Deeds filled up, or any other work connected with the above business, can be accommodated on the most reasonable terms.
GEO. W. DRAPER.
N. B. Any business left at the office of Henry Eisenbise, Esq., will be promptly attended to.
Estate of Dr L G Snowden dec'd.
The subscriber having obtained Letters of Administratrix upon the estate of said dec'd. late of McVeytown Oliver township, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscriber residing in said Borough, Millin county, on or before the first day of June next, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
Mrs. M. J. SNOWDEN, Administratrix of said dec'd. McVeytown March 23, 1842.
BRIGADE INSPECTOR.
We are authorized to state that JOHN RICE of Lewistown Millin county, offers himself to the voters of the first Brigade, tenth division P. M. as a candidate for the office of
Brigade Inspector,
at the coming Election to be held in June next, and pledges himself if elected to discharge the duties of that office with fidelity and to the best of his ability.
JOHN RICE.
N. B. Mr. Rice has had considerable practice in Military tactics, having served for several years as First Lieutenant—and has at this time a son of 16 years old properly equipped and a full members of the splendid Artillerist company of Lewistown.
Lewistown April 20, 1842.
To the Enrolled Electors of the First Brigade, 10th Division, P. M.
Fellow Citizens:—
At the solicitation of many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for Brigade Inspector at the ensuing election. I respectfully request your suffrages, and if elected promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and I trust to the satisfaction of the Brigade.
Your Fellow Citizen, George Buchanan.
March, 23, 1842.
BRIGADE INSPECTOR.
To the Militia and volunteers of the First Brigade, Tenth Division Pennsylvania Militia.
FRIENDS AND CITIZEN SOLDIERS.
I am induced by my friends to offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of
Brigade Inspector.
For the 1st Brigade, 10th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, at the ensuing Military Election. I therefore respectfully solicit your kind influence and generous support. If elected I will cheerfully perform the several duties with impartiality, and do all in my power to give satisfaction.
JOHN H. MORRISON.
Bellefonte, April 13, 1842.
FOR RENT.
Two rooms and the use of the Kitchen and half a lot of ground, on Third Street lately occupied by A. B. Long. This house is well furnished throughout, with a cistern in the yard, and a well of unfailing water at the door.
ROBERT M'NEAL.
May 4, 1841.

REMOVAL.
NATHANIEL MAHANEY,
RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the
TAILORING,
in the various branches, in the shop lately occupied by Reuben Smith, three doors west of F. Schwartz's Tavern in main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and New York monthly
FASHIONS,
By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by his punctual and good work, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Lewistown, April, 4, 1842.
B. L. A. N. S.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.
We are authorized to state that WILLIAM L. MUSSER of Millheim Centre County, offers himself to the voters of the first Brigade, tenth division P. M. as a candidate for the office of
Brigade Inspector,
at the coming Election to be held in June next, and pledges himself if elected to discharge the duties of that office with fidelity and to the best of his ability.
WILLIAM L. MUSSER.
Millheim, March 2, 1842.
BRIGADE INSPECTOR.
To the Militia and Volunteers of the First Brigade, Tenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia.
FRIENDS AND CITIZEN SOLDIERS.
Thankful for past favors, I am induced by my friends to offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of
Brigade Inspector,
For the 1st Brigade, 10th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, at the ensuing Military Election. I therefore respectfully solicit your kind influence and generous support. If elected I will cheerfully perform the several duties with impartiality, and do all in my power to give satisfaction.
DANIEL EISENBISE.
Lewistown, March 30, 1842.
BANKRUPTCY.
To those who desire to take the benefit of the Bankrupt Law,
J. K. Henderson, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh, offers his services.
Applicants for voluntary Bankruptcy residing in Huntingdon, Centre, Millin and neighboring counties, must petition the Hon. Thomas Irwin, Judge of the U. S. District Court at Pittsburgh, who sits every day for the purpose of receiving petitions.
Any person can be discharged without regard to the amount of his debts. The petition can be presented and a discharge had without the applicant being present. An approved form of petition will be sent to any one desirous of availing himself of the Law upon application to the advertiser by letter. The costs of an application (exclusive of the Attorney's fee) will be about sixteen dollars.
Pittsburg April 1, 1842.
Boots and shoes MADE AND REPAIRED
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that he will make and repair BOOTS and SHOES in the best and most suitable manner and at the shortest notice, if called on at his residence in Mechanicsburg on the corner of Third and Valley streets, and hopes by doing justice to others and himself to obtain a liberal share of public patronage.
L. WALLEY.
April 10, 1842.
Boots and shoes REPAIRED!
The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that he will repair boots and shoes in the best and most substantial manner and in the shortest notice, if called on at his residence a few doors west of Capt. Daniel Eisenbise's Tavern, and hopes by doing justice to others and himself to obtain a liberal share of public patronage.
E. BALL.
February 2, 1842.
CHAIRS.
The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz French Chairs, Half French, Grecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany, Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.
SETTEES.
Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees, on an improved and fashionable plan, both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion seat for the day time.
The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.
All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.
N. B.—Chairs, Settees, &c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Ware room, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Conick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.
GEORGE W. SWAIN.
Lewistown, January 13, 1841.
REMOVAL.
NATHANIEL MAHANEY,
RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the
TAILORING,
in the various branches, in the shop lately occupied by Reuben Smith, three doors west of F. Schwartz's Tavern in main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and New York monthly
FASHIONS,
By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by his punctual and good work, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Lewistown, April, 4, 1842.
B. L. A. N. S.

Hathaway's

HOT AIR

Cooking

STOVES

This celebrated stove is now manufactured by Arthur B. Long, in Lewistown, Pa., which he will send.

No. 2, Smallest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 4 inches long.

No. 2 1-2, Middle size receives a stick of wood 2 feet 6 inches long.

No. 3, Largest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 8 inches long.

This stove No. 3, is calculated for Taverns, Boarding Houses, or other Houses where much cooking is required. And No. 2, and 2 1-2 is calculated for the use of farmers and small families.

There never has yet appeared any system or plan of a cooking Stove, which has the same advantage that this Stove has. Its culinary purpose is not to be equalled—its baking qualities are far superior to any other, as the hot air principle is the continuation of heat in the Stove, by which a much less quantity of fuel is required to perform a much larger amount of cooking or baking than any other stove that has formerly been used.

All orders addressed to Arthur B. Long, Lewistown, through the Post Office, or at his Foundry will be punctually attended to.

Arthur B. Long.

Lewistown, Sept. 15th 1841.

Certificates

Of Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves, Manufactured by A. B. Long.

This is to certify, that we are now using Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and we do say they are complete in every respect. They are a saving of fuel, and bake completely, and we do recommend them as being a superior article.

M'Veytown, Nov. 6, 1841.

MRS. JANE MCCOY.

MRS. CATHARINE LUSK

We have now in our kitchens Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and say that the Stoves are a first rate article for cooking, roasting, baking &c., and would recommend them to those who have not got of the same.

JOHN COLDER.

JAMES TURNER.

Lewistown Nov 24, 1841

I have one of the Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say for baking, roasting, broiling, &c., find it a superior stove and easily managed for all these purposes. I would recommend them to those who wish to save fuel and for convenience, and equally useful both summer and winter.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841.

EZEKIEL JACKSON.

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long and do say that the Stoves will in all respects recommend them selves when tried.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841.

JAMES PARKER.

I was induced to try one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say that double the amount of baking, roasting and broiling can be done in less time and a much less quantity of wood required, and can all be done at the same time without interference one with the other, than in any I have formerly used, and would recommend them to those who wish to save female labour and fuel.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841.

MOSES MONTGOMERY.

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say, for convenience in baking, broiling, roasting, &c. in fact for all kinds of cooking, it is complete in every respect, and would recommend them to those who wish to have the same conveniences.

Lewistown, 24, 1841.

A C WILSON.

I have now in my tavern one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and after a fair trial find it a first rate stove for roasting, broiling, &c. in fact for all kinds of cooking which is required in my tavern, and would recommend them to those who have public houses.

Lewistown, Nov 24, 1841.

JACOB MUTERSBAUGH.

I was induced to buy one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves made by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and I find it to be a good article for roasting, baking &c. as all can be done at once without interfering one with another, and I recommend this stove to every person who wants a first rate stove in their kitchen and believing as I do that the stove is now right side up and I suppose I need not say to those who have been using the old fashioned stoves that have been in use in our place that they were wrong side up.

McVeytown, Nov. 24, 1841.

JAS. CRISWELL.

I have now in use one of the Hot Air Stoves manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and I do say it is a good article for cooking of all kinds, with many conveniences. I do say further, that this stove far surpasses any other stove I ever saw or made use of as a great quantity of cooking can be done at once with very little trouble, and with a small quantity of wood. I do cheerfully recommend this stove to every man who wants a good article in his kitchen.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 10, 1842.

D. W. MOORE.

I do most heartily concur in the above statement, and further say, that these stoves bake equal to any brick oven.

Summit, Feb. 10, 1842.

SAMUEL LAMON.

IMPORTANT PROOF.
Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlick's Celebrated Medicine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati, Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Anderson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilious Affections Acidity at the Stomach, attended with the usual symptoms of Dyspepsia, and having made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicine."

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale at the store of F. McClure agent Millifin county.

LUMBER.
Jacks Creek Saw-Mill.

The subscriber is now prepared to fill bills delivered at any point in the borough of Lewistown at the following prices viz:

Common frame stuff under 24 ft. long, \$15 00

Do do 24 ft. to 36 ft. long \$17 50

Do do 36 ft. to 48 ft. long \$20 00

Do do 48 ft. to 60 ft. long \$22 50

Do do 60 ft. to 72 ft. long \$25 00

Do do 72 ft. to 84 ft. long \$27 50

Do do 84 ft. to 96 ft. long \$30 00

Do do 96 ft. to 108 ft. long \$32 50

Do do 108 ft. to 120 ft. long \$35 00

Do do 120 ft. to 132 ft. long \$37 50

Do do 132 ft. to 144 ft. long \$40 00

Do do 144 ft. to 156 ft. long \$42 50

Do do 156 ft. to 168 ft. long \$45 00

Do do 168 ft. to 180 ft. long \$47 50

Do do 180 ft. to 192 ft. long \$50 00

Do do 192 ft. to 204 ft. long \$52 50

Do do 204 ft. to 216 ft. long \$55 00

Do do 216 ft. to 228 ft. long \$57 50

Do do 228 ft. to 240 ft. long \$60 00

Do do 240 ft. to 252 ft. long \$62 50

Do do 252 ft. to 264 ft. long \$65 00

Do do 264 ft. to 276 ft. long \$67 50

Do do 276 ft. to 288 ft. long \$70 00

Do do 288 ft. to 300 ft. long \$72 50

Do do 300 ft. to 312 ft. long \$75 00

Do do 312 ft. to 324 ft. long \$77 50

Do do 324 ft. to 336 ft. long \$80 00

Do do 336 ft. to 348 ft. long \$82 50

Do do 348 ft. to 360 ft. long \$85 00

Do do 360 ft. to 372 ft. long \$87 50

Do do 372 ft. to 384 ft. long \$90 00

Do do 384 ft. to 396 ft. long \$92 50

Do do 396 ft. to 408 ft. long \$95 00

Do do 408 ft. to 420 ft. long \$97 50

Do do 420 ft. to 432 ft. long \$100 00

Do do 432 ft. to 444 ft. long \$102 50

Do do 444 ft. to 456 ft. long \$105 00

Do do 456 ft. to 468 ft. long \$107 50

Do do 468 ft. to 480 ft. long \$110 00

Do do 480 ft. to 492 ft. long \$112 50

Do do 492 ft. to 504 ft. long \$115 00

Do do 504 ft. to 516 ft. long \$117 50

Do do 516 ft. to 528 ft. long \$120 00

Do do 528 ft. to 540 ft. long \$122 50

Do do 540 ft. to 552 ft. long \$125 00

Do do 552 ft. to 564 ft. long \$127 50

Do do 564 ft. to 576 ft. long \$130 00

Do do 576 ft. to 588 ft. long \$132 50

Do do 588 ft. to 600 ft. long \$135 00

Do do 600 ft. to 612 ft. long \$137 50

Do do 612 ft. to 624 ft. long \$140 00

Do do 624 ft. to 636 ft. long \$142 50

Do do 636 ft. to 648 ft. long \$145 00

Do do 648 ft. to 660 ft. long \$147 50

Do do 660 ft. to 672 ft. long \$150 00

Do do 672 ft. to 684 ft. long \$152 50

Do do 684 ft. to 696 ft. long \$155 00

Do do 696 ft. to 708 ft. long \$157 50

Do do 708 ft. to 720 ft. long \$160 00

Do do 720 ft. to 732 ft. long \$162 50

Do do 732 ft. to 744 ft. long \$165 00

Do do 744 ft. to 756 ft. long \$167 50

Do do 756 ft. to 768 ft. long \$170 00

Do do 768 ft. to 780 ft. long \$172 50

Do do 780 ft. to 792 ft. long \$175 00

Do do 792 ft. to 804 ft. long \$177 50

Do do 804 ft. to 816 ft. long \$180 00

Do do 816 ft. to 828 ft. long \$182 50

Do do 828 ft. to 840 ft. long \$185 00

Do do 840 ft. to 852 ft. long \$187 50

Do do 852 ft. to 864 ft. long \$190 00

Do do 864 ft. to 876 ft. long \$192 50

Do do 876 ft. to 888 ft. long \$195 00

Do do 888 ft. to 900 ft. long \$197 50

Do do 900 ft. to 912 ft. long \$200 00

Do do 912 ft. to 924 ft. long \$202 50

Do do 924 ft. to 936 ft. long \$205 00

Do do 936 ft. to 948 ft. long \$207 50

Do do 948 ft. to 960 ft. long \$210 00

Do do 960 ft. to 972 ft. long \$212 50

Do do 972 ft. to 984 ft. long \$215 00

Do do 984 ft. to 996 ft. long \$217 50

Do do 996 ft. to 1008 ft. long \$220 00

Do do 1008 ft. to 1020 ft. long \$222 50

Do do 1020 ft. to 1032 ft. long \$225 00

Do do 1032 ft. to 1044 ft. long \$227 50

Do do 1044 ft. to 1056 ft. long \$230 00

Do do 1056 ft. to 1068 ft. long \$232 50

Do do 1068 ft. to 1080 ft. long \$235 00

Do do 1080 ft. to 1092 ft. long \$237 50

Do do 1092 ft. to 1104 ft. long \$240 00

Do do 1104 ft. to 1116 ft. long \$242 50

Do do 1116 ft. to 1128 ft. long \$245 00

Do do 1128 ft. to 1140 ft. long \$247 50

Do do 1140 ft. to 1152 ft. long \$250 00

Do do 1152 ft. to 1164 ft. long \$252 50

Do do 1164 ft. to 1176 ft. long \$255 00

Do do 1176 ft. to 1188 ft. long \$257 50

Do do 1188 ft. to 1200 ft. long \$260 00

Do do 1200 ft. to 1212 ft. long \$262 50

Do do 1212 ft. to 1224 ft. long \$265 00

Do do 1224 ft. to 1236 ft. long \$267 50

Do do 1236 ft. to 1248 ft. long \$270 00

Do do 1248 ft. to 1260 ft. long \$272 50

Do do 1260 ft. to 1272 ft. long \$275 00

Do do 1272 ft. to 1284 ft. long \$277 50

Do do 1284 ft. to 1296 ft. long \$280 00

Do do 1296 ft. to 1308 ft. long \$282 50

Do do 1308 ft. to 1320 ft. long \$285 00

Do do 1320 ft. to 1332 ft. long \$287 50

Do do 1332 ft. to 1344 ft. long \$290 00

Do do 1344 ft. to 1356 ft. long \$292 50

Do do 1356 ft. to 1368 ft. long \$295 00

Do do 1368 ft. to 1380 ft. long \$297 50

Do do 1380 ft. to 1392 ft. long \$300 00

Do do 1392 ft. to 1404 ft. long \$302 50

Do do 1404 ft. to 1416 ft. long \$305 00

Do do 1416 ft. to 1428 ft. long \$307 50

Do do 1428 ft. to 1440 ft. long \$310 00

Do do 1440 ft. to 1452 ft. long \$312 50

Do do 1452 ft. to 1464 ft. long \$315 00

Do do 1464 ft. to 1476 ft. long \$317 50

Do do 1476 ft. to 1488 ft. long \$320 00

Do do 1488 ft. to 1500 ft. long \$322 50

Do do 1500 ft. to 1512 ft. long \$325 00

Do do 1512 ft. to 1524 ft. long \$327 50

Do do 1524 ft. to 1536 ft. long \$330 00

Do do 1536 ft. to 1548 ft. long \$332 50

Do do 1548 ft. to 1560 ft. long \$335 00

Do do 1560 ft. to 1572 ft. long \$337 50

Do do 1572 ft. to 1584 ft. long \$340 00

Do do 1584 ft. to 1596 ft. long \$342 50

Do do 1596 ft. to 1608 ft. long \$345 00

Do do 1608 ft. to 1620 ft. long \$347 50

Do do 1620 ft. to 1632 ft. long \$350 00

Do do 1632 ft. to 1644 ft. long \$352 50

Do do 1644 ft. to 1656 ft. long \$355 00

Do do 1656 ft. to 1668 ft. long \$357 50

Do do 1668 ft. to 1680 ft. long \$360 00

Do do 1680 ft. to 1692 ft. long \$362 50

Do do 1692 ft. to 1704 ft. long \$365 00

Do do 1704 ft. to 1716 ft. long \$367 50

Do do 1716 ft. to 1728 ft. long \$370 00

Do do 1728 ft. to 1740 ft. long \$372 50

Do do 1740 ft. to 1752 ft. long \$375 00

Do do 1752 ft. to 1764 ft. long \$377 50

Do do 1764 ft. to 1776 ft. long \$380 00

Do do 1776 ft. to 1788 ft. long \$382 50

Do do 1788 ft. to 1800 ft. long \$385 00

Do do 1800 ft. to 1812 ft. long \$387 50

Do do 1812 ft. to 1824 ft. long \$390 00

Do do 1824 ft. to 1836 ft. long \$392 50

Do do 1836 ft. to 1848 ft. long \$395 00

Do do 1848 ft. to 1860 ft. long \$397 50

Do do 1860 ft. to 1872 ft. long \$400 00

Do do 1872 ft. to 1884 ft. long \$402 50

Do do 1884 ft. to 1896 ft. long \$405 00

Do do 1896 ft. to 1908 ft. long \$407 50

Do do 1908 ft. to 1920 ft. long \$410 00

Do do 1920 ft. to 1932 ft. long \$412 50

Do do 1932 ft. to 1944 ft. long \$415 00

Do do 1944 ft. to 1956 ft. long \$417 50

Do do 1956 ft. to 1968 ft. long \$420 00

Do do 1968 ft. to 1980 ft. long \$422 50

Do do 1980 ft. to 1992 ft. long \$425 00

Do do 1992 ft. to 2004 ft. long \$427 50

Do do 2004 ft. to 2016 ft. long \$430 00

Do do 2016 ft. to 2028 ft. long \$432 50

Do do 2028 ft. to 2040 ft. long \$435 00